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G U R N E Y' s  
BRACHYGRAPHY,  
IMPROVED.

---

[Price, *Half a Guinea.*]









*In less enlighten'd Ages hadst thou liv'd  
 GURNEY thine Art had Witchcraft been believ'd;  
 With doubtful Fear they'd view'd the strange Design,  
 And thought Inchantment dwelt in ev'ry Line.*

*Gurney*  
*JK*

AN  
EASY AND COMPENDIOUS  
SYSTEM  
OF  
SHORT HAND;  
ADAPTED TO THE  
ARTS AND SCIENCES,  
AND TO THE  
LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

---

BY  
*THOMAS SARJEANT.*

---

Let Wise or Foolish with their words abound,  
The faithful Pen shall copy ev'ry found;  
Ages unborn shall rise, shall read, and say,  
Thus! Thus! our Fathers did their minds convey.

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To Mr. GURNEY, on his SHORT HAND  
WRITING.

" Nondum lingua filet : dextra peregit opus." MART.

IN less enlighten'd Ages had'st thou liv'd,  
GURNEY, thine Art had Witchcraft been believ'd;  
With doubtful Fear they'd view'd the strange Design,  
And thought Inchantment dwelt in ev'ry Line.

The savage Prince, who left his native Sands,  
To learn the Science of politer Lands,  
Admiring, thought Europeans saw the Sounds,  
And painted Accents o'er the spotted Grounds.  
Had he then seen thy magic lines appear,  
The tardy Words still tingling in his Ear;  
Pluck'd from the Wing of Time, thy Pens exceed  
(Amaz'd he'd cry'd) their fleeting Sire in Speed.

Labours of Ages, such, thine Art we view  
Intire, and yet epitomiz'd by you.  
Tedious the Folio; but the little Plan  
In Expedition qualifies the Man.  
GURNEY, for ever bloom thy generous praise.  
And wear unrivall'd the compendious Bays.

Dec. 13, 1751.

H. B.

To Mr. GURNEY, &c.

" Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem  
" Cogitat; ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat." HOR.

IN vain the Poet taught th' unletter'd Age:  
Committed to his Memory, the Page  
Imperfect hung: His feeble Mind convey'd  
Fictitious Numbers, Subjects unarray'd;  
Till Time the tedious midnight Volumes fill'd,  
That to superior GURNEY's Art must yield.

Quick flies the Pen to actuate the Thought;  
Catches the Accent in the Instant wrought;  
Displays it to the Eye; then feeds the Sense  
On Wit and Beauty; in the vast Expanse

Unlimited

Unlimited the fond Conceptions find,  
That swell the Thought, and captivate the Mind.

In this short Page he scorns the vulgar Rules,  
And mounts above the Limits of the Schools.  
On Pegasean Wings aloft he flies;  
Secrets explor'd from hidden Nature tries;  
Where Time anticipated bounds the Scene,  
Fill'd with the swifter Progress of his Pen.

Such is thine Art, and such the grand Design!  
Figures make sense, and bid th' Idea shine.  
In copious Excellence, th' abstracted sound  
Lives without Letters, and in Words abound.

The Universal Register of Fame  
Shall fix in Record gen'rous GURNEY's Name.  
Improv'd Mankind shall join the great Applause,  
And noblest Numbers own the noblest Cause.

Sept. 17, 1751.

W. E.

To Mr. GURNEY, &c.

SACRED to Industry and deathless Fame,  
For ever, GURNEY, live thy gentle Name!  
Nor less esteem'd shall live thy wondrous Art  
That speaks the latent Thought, or paints the Heart.  
Pale Study wastes no more the Midnight Oil,  
O'er tedious Tomes consuming endless Toil;  
Thy Pen shall catch th' Idea from the Soul,  
And give the Mind in living Streams to roll,  
Go, bid the Chian Bard's poetic Fire  
To the small Limits of a Page retire:  
To the small Limits of a Page restrain  
The gentler Numbers of the Mantuan Swain,  
Go, GURNEY, Friend to Science, and defy  
The Powers of Envy, bid her Arrows fly:  
The Shield of Merit shall repel the Blow,  
And her own Tortures curse the dastard Foe.

*Christ's Hospital.*

T. PENTECROSS.

To Mr. GURNEY,  
On his Book of SHORT WRITING.

" Culpantur frustra calami."—

HOR.

BY Intuition is the Seraph taught  
To read the Mind, and interchange the Thought ?  
Does on his Breast the living Language lie,  
And quick Ideas circle at the Eye ?—  
—Nor has Mankind an Art unequal found :  
And taught the EYE to catch the letter'd Sound :  
While thus the DUMB exulting TELL their Care,  
And Deafness SEES the SOUNDS it cannot hear.  
—But slow the SPEAKING Hand till GURNEY sprung,  
And form'd the Finger rival to the Tongue.

Tale-licens'd Travellers are wont to boast  
Amazing Converse in the Realms of Frost :  
Lips move unheard, each Sound in Ice entomb'd,  
Stagnate his Current, and his Wing benumb'd,  
Slumbers inactive, till a warmer Sky  
Unbinds the Glebe, and bids the Accents fly—  
Thus GURNEY's Arts the fleeting Words congeal,  
And stay the Wanderer to repeat his Tale,  
When the quick Eye-ball thaws the letter'd Plain,  
Calls out the Sound, and wakes the dormant Strain.

Taught by thy Rules, while panting Hearts indite,  
Obedient Hands with equal Ardour write ;  
And distant Friends rejoicing know to speak,  
Wrapt in a Sheet, the Converse of a Week :  
Go further, GURNEY, and thy wond'rous Toil  
Shall print the Sigh, and imitate the Smile.  
Whate'er the Tongue, or trembling String commands,  
Shall live obedient to the echoing Hands,  
Each Air and Grace the faithful Letter bring,  
If Sylvia lisp, or soft Amelia sing.

Cambridge, St. John's,  
May 15, 1741.

E. B.

*To the AUTHOR, &c.*

"Scribus, ut toto non quater anno  
 "Membranam poscas."

HON.

THE nice-wrought Acorn (say the Learn'd) contains  
 The Oak's vast Branches in it's little Veins!  
 Each Leaf distinct, and ev'ry Fibre-Line  
 Mark'd unentangled on the small Design :---  
 Nor less the wonders of this Pigmy Scene,  
 That live the Miniature of GURNEY'S Pen.

Yon spacious Landscape of the painted Mead,  
 The winding Flood, and Mountain clad in shade,  
 The Gem-set Concave of the Midnight Pole,  
 Where wand'ring Worlds in wild Confusion roll.  
 Fair, as we gaze, and undisorder'd lie,  
 Plann'd on the little Tablet of the Eye.

Thus GURNEY'S Art contracts the mighty Plan,  
 And sinks th' Immenſe of Science to a Span.  
 Lo ! here a Line confines a TULLY'S Rage,  
 Or LIVY'S Empire ſtretches half a Page ;  
 Poetic Fires in narrow Limits dwell,  
 And learned Oceans ſlumber in a Shell.

Had earlier Ages, happy as our own,  
 Ingenious Friend, thy flying Finger known ;  
 If Pages then beneath thy Daſh had ſprung,  
 Th' unfiniſh'd Sounds ſtill trembling on the Tongue,  
 O'er pregnant Sheets the quick Ideas ſpread,  
 As ſhow'ry Drops imprint the duſty Mead ;  
 Nor pale-eye'd Scribes had watch'd their Midnight Oil  
 O'er the ſlow Progreſs of their Folio---Toil :  
 Nor lab'ring Science would have ſought Redreſs  
 From the nice Structure of th' immortal Preſs.

*Feb. 2, 1752.*


C. H.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

*THE increasing Estimation of SHORT HAND WRITING—its Utility in the Arts, Sciences, and in the Literary Professions—the Want of Treatises on the Subject—and the Difficulty of furnishing Pupils with Manuscript Copies, were the Editor's principal Inducements to the Publication of a System, by which the Student will be enabled to attain a Knowledge of the Art in a few Hours Application; and, having a Printed Copy in his Library, he may avail himself of it without interrupting his other Avocations—may relinquish, and re-assume the Study of it at Pleasure.*

PHILADELPHIA, }  
May 18, 1789. }

N<sup>o</sup> 119.

 In Conformity to the Plan of the Original Author of this System, the present Editor will, upon Application, personally obviate any difficulty that may arise to Purchasers, in the Study of the Art; and answer Letters on the Subject (Post paid) addressed to his Publishers in Philadelphia, if the Number of the Copy in the Student's possession be inserted.

I NO 61



A  
S Y S T E M  
O F  
S H O R T H A N D.

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ARTICLE I.

**L**ANGUAGE is the Art of communicating to the Ear the Conceptions of the Mind by means of significant Sounds.

II.

**W**RITING is the Art of exhibiting to the Sight, the Conceptions of the Mind, and the Sounds of Language, by means of Marks or Characters.

III.

In the Writing of most Languages, the usual modes of Expression have been *Abridged* and *Varied*, to answer the different purposes of *Expedition*, *Secresy*, &c. and this method of writing is termed **SHORT HAND**.

IV.

The ancient Jews, particularly the Rabbinical and Cabballistical writers, had many different methods of Contracting the Hebrew

Hebrew Language, as may be learnt from Buxtorf *De Abbreuiaturis Hebraicis*. The Idea of a Word was sometimes conveyed by its first and last Letters only ; and sometimes Sentences were contracted into a Single Word by retaining only the first Letters of the Words of which they were composed.—Thus, in the English Language, the word SMEC-TYMNUS was formed from the Initials of the Names of Five Divines who signalized themselves in the Ecclesiastical Disputes of the reign of Charles the First.

## V.

This method of Contracting was likewise adopted by the Greeks and Romans.—They had also other methods, particularly in their Numerals, Dates, &c. It has been said that the Greeks first invented the substitution of Arbitrary Characters for Words, and the Invention has been ascribed to no less a person than XENOPHON, the Philosopher and Historian.

## VI.

The Romans soon availed themselves of these Improvements. *Bishop Wilkins* informs us that ENNIUS the poet invented Eleven Hundred such Characters, and adapted them to the Latin Language ; and that TYRO, Cicero's Amanuensis, and probably CICERO himself, added a great many more.—SENECA the Philosopher increased the number to Five Thousand.—It is also certain that CICERO instructed and employed *Short Hand Writers* in the Roman Senate.—Afterwards, in the time of Augustus, they were appointed to register and digest the Public Acts, and were called AC-TUARI.

## VII.

The earliest Treatise on the Subject in the English Language, was published by Dr. TIMOTHY BRIGHT about the year 1588, under letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, to whom it was dedicated, by the Title of CHARACTERIE, or the Art of short, secret, and swift writing by Characters ; and which, though the production of a very ingenious man, came

came (as might naturally be expected in a first Essay) many degrees short of the requisite perfection.

Dr. *Bright* was followed by Mr. WILLIS about the year 1600. To this writer we are indebted for the first Short Hand Alphabet, or at least for its Introduction into the Art; which before this period consisted only of Arbitrary and Symbolical Characters, as among the Greeks and Romans.

*The Pen's Dexterity*, by Mr. JER. RICH, was written principally for Divines, but being encumbered with great numbers of Arbitrary and Symbolical Characters, which rendered the Alphabet of less use, burdened the memory, and perplexed the Pupil to read his own writing, it soon fell into disuse. The Manuscript Abridgment of it by the Rev. Dr. *Doddridge*, for the use of his Pupils, had merit, and was in some degree of estimation.

The Utility of Mr. BYROM's method has been totally superseded by a strict adherence to Speculative, instead of Practical Principles.—Though inadequate to the purposes intended, it will long be admired as an ingenious philosophical attempt, at a Short Method of expressing the Sounds of the English Language.

Other Writers on the Subject have been SHELTON, WALLIS, MASON, WEBSTER, WESTON, ANGEL, MACAULEY, ANNETT, LYSLE, HOLDSWORTH and ALDRIDGE, &c. Several of these have considerable merit, but many Systems which appear Specious upon paper, are found to be very inadequate when attempted to be reduced to Practice.

#### VIII.

To constitute a Good System of *Short Hand*, it is requisite,

- I. That the Characters be as *simple* as possible, in order to their being WRITTEN with Facility.
- II. That they be so *distinct* as to be READ with Ease at any distance of Time.

Hence a System, which boasts of but *few Characters*, as each must necessarily stand for more words, will be found  
*undistinct*

*undistinct* and *ambiguous*. On the other hand, such a variety of Multiform and Complex Characters to render it more *legible*, may be introduced, as will annihilate all pretensions to *expedition* and *brevity*. Each of these Extrêmes has been mistaken for that Excellence, which consists in a Medium, equally remote from both.

## IX.

The System now laid before the Public, unites these different Objects of EXPEDITION and LEGIBILITY. For Practical Purposes its superiority is acknowledged, by its unrivalled Estimation wherever the English Language is spoken.

It is an Improvement upon the ingenious Mr. MASON'S *La Plume volante*, by the late Mr. THOMAS GURNEY of London, and the present Mr. JOSEPH GURNEY his Son, and is the result of upwards of Fifty Years Practice and Experience in the English Courts of Judicature, &c.

From some years Attention in Teaching, and from Hints and Communications from several Proficients in the Art, the present Editor has been enabled to reduce the Plan to an entire New Method, and to add a variety of Directions for its attainment; and he flatters himself that he has the Honor to present THE SYSTEM to the Professional Gentlemen of the American States in such a degree of Perfection as to be scarcely capable of further Improvement.

## PLATE the FIRST.

CONTENTS. *The Alphabet, and the Method of combining Letters into Words.*

## X.

## FORMATION OF THE ALPHABET.

All the simple distinct Marks or Characters which can be made with the Pen, may be reduced to *Three*; the *Point*, the *Straight Line*, and the *Curved Line*; for the *Circle* is only a particular species of the latter.

The

The *Point*, as it cannot be distinctly joined with any Character, is not introduced into the Alphabet.

The *Straight Line* may be varied by being placed Perpendicularly, Horizontally, and Obliquely; thus, | — / \.

The *Curved Line* may be infinitely varied, but the only distinct form is the Semicircumference, in different directions; as, ( ) ∪ ∩.

The *Circle* admits of no variety.

## XI.

There are therefore Nine distinct Simple Characters, adapted to the Alphabet; the Straight Line in Four different directions, the Curved Line in Four, and the Circle.

These Characters express those Letters which most frequently occur, and most easily join; viz. the Straight Lines T, N, A, D; the Curved Lines C, M, L, P, and the Circle S.

The other Letters are all Compound Characters. As, for instance, B is composed of part of *a* and *t*; E of part of *d* and *a*; F of part of *m* and *t*, &c.

## XII.

### DIRECTIONS.

The First Thing necessary for the Pupil is to make a Perpendicular stroke; that is, to divest himself of the Habit of making all Characters sloping, a practice probably contracted from the frequent use of the usual Text, Round, and Running Hands.

The Alphabet is required to be got in memory so perfectly, as to be written without the least Hesitation, and as Expeditiously as Three or Four times a Minute.—It is also requisite that the Words in the Third Column, which the Letters of the Alphabet represent, should be committed perfectly to Memory.

## XIII.

## XIII.

## THE COMBINATION OF LETTERS INTO WORDS.

## DIRECTIONS.

In the Spelling of Words, such Letters only are made use of as convey by their Sound a Competent Idea of the Words designed. Thus the Characters in the Fifth Column represent the Words in the Sixth; and are composed of the Letters in the First Column, arranged according to the Spelling made use of in the Fourth.

As the same Character expresses A, s, and z, the A is struck upwards, or is an hair stroke; and the s and z downwards. They will also be distinguished by the succeeding Letter which begins at the Top or Bottom, according as the other ends, as in the words *against* and *spelling*.

The Oblique s is only to be used at the beginning and end of Words.

The Circular s is only to be written in the middle of a Word; except before r at the beginning. At the end it always stands for *-ing* or *-ong*.

When the Letter r does not begin a Word, it is expressed by a Scratch, and, as often as possible, upwards.

When s immediately follows r, it must be written with a much longer Scratch as *power*, *powers*.

The Characters for the Vowels are never written, but at the beginning of some Words where their Sound is required to prevent ambiguity. The Vowels may also be omitted in the middle of any Word, if there is no other Word in the Language which differs from it in the Vowels only; thus *wgs* will stand for *wages*, because there are no such words as *weges*, *wiges*, *woges*, or *wiiges*.



ALPHABET.			Letters and (Words.)		
/	a		agnt	Ap	against
1	b	be, but	brtr	W	barter
C	ck	see	cmpr	Sn	compare
\	d	did, th, that	dspol	de	disposal
✓	e	he	etrl	W	eternal
1	f	if	frn	W	fortune
1	g	God, good	grmr	h	grammar
L	h	have	ilmnt	W	illuminate
✓	ij	Jesus, high	kndns	W	kindness
U	l	Lord, ship	lmntsn	W	lamentation
U	m	him, ment	mdcnt	W	mendicant
—	n	in	ntrl	W	natural
1	o	how	ocsn	te	occasion
U	p	people	plsnt	W	pleasant
9	q	question	qlfcsn	W	qualification
Y	r	are, her, here	rmndr	W	remainder
/	fz	is, his	splng	W	spelling
o	s	-ing -ong	strm	h	storm
1	t	it, hand, and	tndrns	W	tenderness
L	u	you	uncnfn	W	unconfine
^	vw	which	vsn	W	vision
x	x	Christ	wsdm	W	wisdom
—	y	ye, why, wi	xtnd	W	extend
—	&	&c.	ystnt	W	yesternight

Surjeant del.

Birch sc.



# THE VOWELS.

When the Vowels *a o e* end Words, they are expressed by a dot at the head of the preceding letter; *i* or *y* by a dot at the middle; and *o* or *u* by a dot at the bottom. Thus,

† | *ba, be*      || † | *bi, by*      || † | *bo, bu*

When the Vowel does not end the Word, it is expressed by the succeeding Consonant. Thus,

^ | *sal, sel*      | ^ | *sil, syl*      | ^ | *sol, sul*

When two Vowels come together, the first must be expressed by a dot, the other by the succeeding Consonant. Thus,

o ! | *poet*      | u - | *lion*      | † ' | *bias*

Pronouns.		Auxiliary Verbs &c.					
/	<i>I</i>	^	<i>am</i>	†	<i>doth</i>	†	<i>shall, should</i>
\.	<i>thou</i>	^	<i>art, are</i>	\	<i>did</i>	^	<i>will, would</i>
✓	<i>he</i>	/	<i>is</i>	^	<i>doing</i>	^	<i>can</i>
^	<i>she, sh</i>	^	<i>was</i>	\	<i>done</i>	^	<i>could</i>
	<i>it</i>	^	<i>were</i>	L	<i>have</i>	^	<i>may</i>
^	<i>we</i>	†	<i>be</i>	^	<i>having</i>	^	<i>might</i>
-	<i>ye</i>	^	<i>being</i>	\	<i>hath, had</i>	^	<i>must</i>
L	<i>you</i>	^	<i>been</i>	^	<i>have had</i>	^	<i>ought</i>
.	<i>they</i>	\.	<i>do</i>	^	<i>have been</i>	^	<i>let</i>

Sirjeant del.

Birch Sc.



# APRAXIS

on the Persons, Moods and Tenses.

1 3 1	I may be	1 3 1
1 3 L	thou may'st have	1 3 L
✓ 3 L L	he may have had	✓ 3 L L
1 3 L 0	she may have been	1 3 L 0
1 3 L L	we may have done	1 3 L L
— P 1	ye might be	— P 1
L P L	you might have	L P L
. P L 0	they might have been	. P L 0
1 P L L	I might have had	1 P L L
1. P L L	thou might'st have done	1. P L L
✓ P 1	he must be	✓ P 1
1 P L	she must have	1 P L
1 P L 0	we must have been	1 P L 0
— P L L	ye must have had	— P L L
L P L L	you must have done	L P L L
. C 1	they could be	. C 1
1 C L	I could have	1 C L
1. C L 0	thou could'st have been	1. C L 0
✓ C L L	he could have had	✓ C L L
1 C L L	she could have done	1 C L L
1 C 1	we can be	1 C 1
— C L	ye can have	— C L
L C L	you cannot have	L C L
. C L L	they cannot have had	. C L L

Sargeant del.

Bird Sc.



Persons Moods & Tenses Continued		
I cannot do this	I cannot do this	I cannot do this
thou shalt be	thou shalt be	thou shalt be
he shall have	he shall have	he shall have
she should have been	she should have been	she should have been
we should have had	we should have had	we should have had
ye should have done	ye should have done	ye should have done
you would not	you would not	you would not
they would have	they would have	they would have
I would have been	I would have been	I would have been
thou wouldst have had	thou wouldst have had	thou wouldst have had
he would have done	he would have done	he would have done
she ought not	she ought not	she ought not
we ought to have	we ought to have	we ought to have
ye ought to have been	ye ought to have been	ye ought to have been
you ought to have had	you ought to have had	you ought to have had
they ought to have done	they ought to have done	they ought to have done
he said he did not	he said he did not	he said he did not
{ she said she could }	{ she said she could }	{ she said she could }
{ not come }	{ not come }	{ not come }
I am not come to	I am not come to	I am not come to
said he not so	said he not so	said he not so
he said not so	he said not so	he said not so
said not he so	said not he so	said not he so
come not here	come not here	come not here

Sargeant del.

Birch Sc.

Handwritten text, likely a signature or name, appearing as "Handwritten text" in the image.

# Arbitrary and Contracted CHARACTERS.

the, thee, thy, of	/	after	)	magnify
to the	@	about	^	advance-tage
and the	i	above	⊥	foundation
by the	!	below	=	even, heaven
{ ab, ob; observe	!	behind	⊙	particular
{ observation	∩	between -xt	~	plaintiff
- able - ible	^	with, vd	∖	defendant
- ch, such	⊖	not	○	the world
{ chr, church	d	it is	⊙	this world
- charge.	p	is it	⊙	the other world
+ sal, sub-ject	+	it is not	{ from one end of the world to the other.	
♂ ver, ever	(	covetous		
λ ward, word	(	consequence		

## Abbreviating Rules.

1. A dot above a word to the left is a, an or and; as  
2 a man, <sup>•</sup> an offering, <sup>•</sup> and he said.
2. A dot above a word to the right is -ity; as  
<sup>•</sup> pretty; <sup>•</sup> prosperity; <sup>•</sup> morality.
3. A stroke over any word is upon, or upon the; as  
<sup>—</sup> upon Christ, <sup>—</sup> upon the people.

*Sargeant del.*

*Brook sc.*

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF  
HIS MOST EXCELLENT  
MAYESTY KING  
JAMES THE FIRST

BY  
JACOBUS

WALTON

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON:  
Printed by J. W. for J. B.

1704.

Vol. I.

Part I.

# Continued

- 4 A dot under a word is down; as  
     s come down, p sit down, v lie down;
- 5 A short stroke under a word shews it is repeated; as  
     —' alas, alas,      —= holy, holy, holy.
- 6 A long stroke under a word is understand or -stood, as  
     ✓ he understood, I understand, v their understanding.
- 7 A touch behind any letter is ck, or ct; drawn through  
     it is xn; turned down it is tive; as A attack,  
     I instruct, R affliction, R afflictive.
- 8 The and of, may frequently be omitted; as  
     L word of the Lord, { Justice of the Peace.
- 9 Contraries are express'd by a Semicircle; as  
     v life and death,      v) rich and poor.
- 10 A Repetition of part of a Sentence is a long  
     inclined line; as γ x r v. / p / x / v  
     whatsoever things are true, whatsoever  
     things are honest, whatsoever things are  
     just, whatsoever things are pure &c.

See Phillip. IV. 8.

Sarjeant del

Birch sc.

## PLATE the SECOND.

CONTENTS. *The Vowels, Pronouns, and Auxiliary Verbs, &c.*

### XIV.

#### METHOD OF EXPRESSING THE VOWELS.

When it is necessary to distinguish the Vowels to prevent Ambiguity, as in the word TAN, which might otherwise be mistaken for *ten*, *tin*, *ton*, or *tun*, they are expressed by Dots, &c.

The Directions on the Plate, in the early Editions published by Mr. *Thomas Gurney*, were expressed in the following manner, and they are here restored for the Ease of the Memory.

- I. Your Vowels A and E, at head are put,  
I, Y, i'th' middle, O and U, at foot.
- II. Or the next Letter where the Dot should be,  
It signifies its Place, as here you'll see.
- III. Have you two Vowels that should be express'd?  
Dot for the first, the other as the rest.

### XV.

#### THE CHARACTERS FOR THE PERSONS.

*He*, *it*, *ye*, and *you* are taken from the Alphabet.

*Thou* and *we* are the Characters for *th* and *w*, with Dots for the Vowels.

*I*, *she*, and *they*, are Arbitrary Characters.

### XVI.

#### THE AUXILIARY VERBS, ETC.

*Are*, *art*, *is*, *be*, *did*, and *have*, are taken from the Alphabet.

C

*Am*,

*Am, was, were, being, do, doing, done, having, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought, and let,* are Compound Characters, formed according to the preceding Directions.

*Been* is an Arbitrary Character. In the words *have been*, the Character for *have* is prefixed.

*Doth, hath, had, have had, shall, and should,* are Deficient Characters.

## PLATE the THIRD.

CONTENTS. *A Praxis on the Persons, Modes and Tenses.*

The Left-hand Column contains the Words of each Phrase, written according to the Specimen in the preceding Plate. In the Right-hand Column they are reduced to a Form, more contracted, and better adapted for Expedition.

### OBSERVATIONS.

I. The Pupil will find the advantage of Copying the Characters in the Left-hand Column until he is quite perfect, before he attempts their combination in the Right-hand Column.

II. The Personal Pronouns will, in every instance, supply the defect of Persons in the Verbs, as *I can, thou canst, &c. not thou can.*

III. The Grammatical Combination of the Auxiliary Verbs in the Language, will permit the Writer to contract the Form of Expression without obscurity in many instances; as *ought have* will immediately be read *ought to have, &c.* as may be observed by comparing the First and Third Columns with each other.

## PLATE the FOURTH.

CONTENTS. *Continuation of the Praxis on the Persons, Modes, and Tenses.*

PLATE

## PLATE the FIFTH.

CONTENTS. *Arbitrary and Contracted Characters, and Abbreviating Rules.*

## XVIII.

## ARBITRARY CHARACTERS.

A principal Advantage in this System of Short Hand, consists in the small number of Arbitrary and Contracted Characters; and in their conspicuity, by which they will be soon understood, fixed in memory, and read again at first sight.

## XIX.

## ABBREVIATING RULES.

In the first Edition of this Work, published by Mr. *Thomas Gurney*, they consisted of Twenty in number.—Mr. *Joseph Gurney* reduced them to Eleven; and the present Editor, by referring the termination *-ment* to the Letter *m* in the Alphabet, has diminished their number.

The Original Method of expressing the Sound of the double *r*, or *rer*, or *ror*, by writing *R* on each side of the Character is however worth retaining; according to which the words *arrow*, *sorrow*, *dearer*, *terror*, and *nearer*, are expressed by the Character *A*, *s*, *D*, *T*, or *N*, each barbed where the Pen is taken off; thus, *f arrow*, *↓ sorrow*, &c.

## PLATE the SIXTH.

CONTENTS. *Continuation of the Abbreviating Rules.*


## XX.

Mr. *Joseph Gurney* has introduced the Letters in the common writing Alphabet as Arbitrary Characters in the later Editions of the Work, which seems to be a real Improvement. The present Editor has formed them into a double Alphabet of Capital and Small Letters, by which he  
has

has been enabled to adopt all Mr. Gurney's significations, has added a few of his own, and furnished the Pupil with an Exercise for his Ingenuity by leaving several Characters vacant, to be supplied from his own Fancy, or the necessary Exigencies of his Profession, as in the following scheme.

## XXI.

## ARBITRARY CHARACTERS FORMED FROM THE WRITING ALPHABET.

 *The Italian Types are used, as most convenient to represent the common Writing Letters.*

<i>A</i>	Adminiftrator -tion	<i>a</i>	accord -ing -ingly
<i>B</i>		<i>b</i>	bankrupt -cy
<i>C</i>	Congrefs, Congreffional	<i>c</i>	circum -ftance -es
<i>D</i>	Demonftrate -tion	<i>d</i>	evident -ly, evidence
<i>E</i>	Ecclefiaftic -al	<i>e</i>	eftablifh -ed -ment
<i>F</i>		<i>f</i>	fraud -ulent -ulently
<i>G</i>		<i>g</i>	govern -ing -ment
<i>H</i>		<i>h</i>	hereditary -aments
<i>I</i>		<i>i</i>	juftify -ing -able -cation
<i>K</i>		<i>k</i>	
<i>L</i>		<i>l</i>	legiflator -ture -tive -tion
<i>M</i>		<i>m</i>	multitude -ply -ed -cation
<i>N</i>		<i>n</i>	notwithstanding
<i>O</i>	Origin -ate -al -ally	<i>o</i>	order -ing
<i>P</i>	President of the States	<i>p</i>	precedent -cy
<i>Q</i>		<i>q</i>	
<i>R</i>	Representatives	<i>r</i>	represent -ed -ation
<i>S</i>	Senate	<i>f</i>	ftatute, fpirit -ed -ual
<i>T</i>		<i>t</i>	trespafs -es, transport -ation
<i>U</i>	United States	<i>u</i>	unlawful -ly -nefs
<i>V</i>		<i>v</i>	
<i>W</i>		<i>w</i>	witnefs -es -ing
<i>X</i>	Chriftianity	<i>x</i>	extraordinary -ly
<i>Y</i>		<i>y</i>	
<i>Z</i>		<i>z</i>	

## XXII.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I. This System of Short Hand admits of the following Abbreviations :

1. A more Simple and Expeditious Alphabet.
2. A Contracted Method of Spelling, in which only a Competent Idea of the Sound of the Word is preserved.
3. Simple Arbitrary Characters to represent Syllables, Terminations, Words, and sometimes parts of Sentences.
4. Symbolical or Hieroglyphical Characters, to represent Words or Ideas.
5. Scientific Characters, such as the Arabic Method of Notation, the Astronomical characters for the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac, &c.

II. The System is also further abbreviated,—

1. By the Relative Position of Characters.
2. By the Total Omission of Words, or parts of Words, in their Combination into Sentences.
3. By an attention to the Grammatical Construction of the Language, by which the same Character may stand for a different Word.
4. By an attention to other Circumstances in the Forms of Language, by which the same Character may even stand for different Clusters of Words, without Ambiguity.

III. Extensive as these Methods of Abbreviation appear, if the Pupil considers that only the Alphabet in the first Plate, the Vowels and Four or Five new Characters in the Second, the Arbitrary and Contracted Characters, and the Ten Abbreviating Rules, in the Fifth and Sixth Plates, are to be committed to Memory (the rest being only Elucidatory Matter), he will find this System the most Compendious, as  
well

well as the most easy Attainable, of any published in the English Language.

## PLATE the SEVENTH.

CONTENTS. *Specimen of GENESIS i. 1,—21. written according to the preceding Theory.*

### XXIII.

#### DIRECTIONS.

It is necessary that the Learner compare every Word of the Original with the following Contracted Form of Expression; and both with the Specimen in the Plate.

If any thing occurs which at first view seems unintelligible, it may be advisable to pass it over for the present, till by a second perusal a more perfect Knowledge of the Art is attained.

### XXIV.

#### CONTRACTED FORM OF EXPRESSION.

##### EXPLANATION.

1. The Words or parts of Words in Roman, are Combinations according to the first Plate, the Alphabetical Characters for the Vowels never being written but at the beginning of a Word.
2. The Words or parts of Words in Italic, are written from some Contraction, Arbitrary Character or Abbreviating Rule in the first, second, fifth or sixth Plates.
3. Omissions, &c. are denoted by \*, Contraries by ), and Repetitions by —.
4. The Figures have the same signification as in Common Arithmetic, and the Writing Letters are taken from *Art. XXI.*

## GENESIS, Chap. i. ver. I,—21.

*IN the bgning God cratd the Heaven and the rth.*

2. *And the rth ws wthot frm and vod, and drkns ws upon the fas of the dep : and the Spirit \* God movd upon the fas of the wtrs.*

3. *And God fd, lt thr be lit : and thr ws lit.*

4. *And God saw the lit, that it ws good ; and God dvided the lit frm the drkns.*

5. *And God cld the lit da, and the drkns be cld nit : and the evening and the mrning wr the frst da.*

6. *And God fd, lt thr be a frmament in the mdst of the wtrs, and lt it dvd the wtrs frm the wtrs.*

7. *And God md the frmament, and dvided the wtrs which wr undr the frmament, frm \* wtrs which wr above the frmament ; and it ws so.*

8. *And God cld the frmament Heaven : and the evening and the mrning wr the second da.*

9. *And God fd, lt the wtrs undr the Heaven be gthrd tgethr unt on pls, and lt the dry land apr : and it ws so.*

10. *And God cld the dry land rth, and the gthring tgethr of the wtrs cld be ses : and God saw that it ws good.*

11. *And God fd, lt the rth bring frth grs, the erb ylding fd, and the frt tre ylding frt after his knd, wos fd is in itlff, upon \* rth : and it ws so.*

12. *And the rth brt frth grs, and erb ylding fd after his knd, and the tre ylding frt, wos fd ws in itlff, after his knd : and God saw that it ws good.*

13. *And the evening and the mrning wr the third da.*

14. *And God fd, lt thr be lits in the frmament of the Heaven, to dvd the da frm the nit : and lt thm be fr fns, and fr fns, and fr das, and yrs.*

15. *And lt thm be fr lits in the frmament of the Heaven, to giv lit upon \* rth : and it ws so.*

16. *And God md two grt lits ; the grtr lit to rul the da, and the lfr lit to rul ) : he md the sters also.*

17. *And God ft thm in the frmament of the Heaven, to gv lit upon \* rth.*

18. *And to rul over the da and over the nit, and to dvid the lit frm the drkns : and God saw that it ws good.*

19. *And the evening and the mrning wr the fourth da.*

*And*

20. *And God sd, lt the wtrs bring frth abndntly the mving cratr that bath lf, and fol that ma fly above the rth in the opn firmament of Heaven.*

21. *And God cratd grt wls, and every lving cratr that mvth, which the wtrs brt frth abndntly after thr knnd, and every wingd fol after bis knnd : and God saw that it ws good.*

## PLATE the EIGHTH.

CONTENTS. Specimen of GENESIS i. 22,—33.—the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer.

### XXV.

#### CONTRACTED FORM OF EXPRESSION.

GENESIS, Chap. i. ver. 22,—33.

*AND God blfd thm, saing, be frstf, and mltply, and fl the wtrs in the ses, and lt fol mltply in the rth.*

23. *And the evening and the mrning wr the ffth da.*

24. *And God sd, lt the rth bring frth the lving crtr after bis knnd, &l and crping thing and bst of the rth after bis knnd : and it ws so.*

25. *And God md the bst of the rth after bis knnd, and &l after thr knnd, and every thing that crpeth upon \* rth after bis knnd : and God saw that it ws good.*

26. *And God sd, lt us mk mn in or imag, after or lkns, and lt thm have dmnon over \* fsh of the se, and over the fwl of the ar, — &l, — al the rth, — every crping thing that crpeth upon \* rth.*

27. *So God cratd mn in bis on imag, in the imag of God cratd he him : mal and feml cratd he thm.*

28. *And God blfd thm, and God sd unto thm, be frstf, and mltply, and rplyb the rth, and subdu it, and have dmnon over \* fsh of the se, and over \* fwl of the ar, — every lving thing that movth upon \* rth.*

29. *And God sd, beold, I have gvn you every erb baring sd, which is upon \* fas of al the rth, and every tre, in the which is the frt of a tre ylding sd : to u it shall be fr mt.*

30. *And*

30. And to every bft of \* rth, — fol of \* ar, — thing that crpeth upon \* rth, wrin thr is lf, I have gvn every grn erb fr mt : and it ws fo.

31. And God faw every thing that he had md, and beold, it ws very good : and the evening and the mrning wr the fixth da.

### The APOSTLES' CREED.

I Blv in God the Fatbr Almity, mkr of heaven and rth ; and in Jefus Chrif his only fon or Lord : wo ws encvd by the oly Gft, brn of the vrgn Mry, sfrd undr Pntus Pilat, ws crsfid, ded, and bred, he dnded into el, the third da he ros agn frm the ded, — afnded into heaven, and fteth on the rit band of God the Fatbr Almity ; frm thns he fball cm to juj the qik ). I blew in the oly Gft ; the cathlc church ; the cmnon of fnts ; the frgvns of fns ; the rfrxn \* \* bdy, and the lf everlfting. Amn.

### The LORD'S PRAYER.

O R Fatbr which art in heaven, alod be thy nm. Thy Kingdm. cm. Thy will be dn on rth, as it is in Heaven. Gv us ths da or daly brd. And forgv us or trespaffes, as we frgve thm that trespafs agnst us. And ld us not into tmtfn, but dlver us frm evl, fr thin is the Kingdm, and the powr, and the glry, frever —. Amn.

## PLATE the NINTH.

CONTENTS. Specimen of Part of OUR SAVIOUR'S Sermon on the Mount.

### XXVI.

### CONTRACTED FORM OF EXPRESSION.

MATTHEW, Chap. v. ver. 3,—20.

BLfd r the pur in fpirit, fr thrs is the kingdm of heaven.

4. Blfd r they that morn, fr they fball be comfrtd.

5. Blfd r the mek, for they fball nrt the rth.

6. Blfd r they which do ungr and thrt after rftns, for they fball be fild.

7. Blfd r the mrcfl, for they fball obtn mrcy.

D

8. Blfd

8. Blfd r the pur in hrt, for they shall se God.
9. Blfd r the psmkrs, for they shall be cld the chdrn \* God.
10. Blfd r they which r prctd for r/sbns sak, for thrs is the kingdm \* heaven.
11. Blfd r ye wen men shall rvl you, and prct you, and shall sa al manr \* evl agnst you falsly for my sak.
12. Rjs and be xding gld, for grt is yr rward in heaven ; for so prfctd they the prfts which wr bfr you.
13. Ye r the salt of \* rth ; but if the salt have lft his favr, wrwth shall it be salted ? it is thnsfrth good for nothng but to be cft ot, and to be trdn undr ft of men.
14. Ye r the lit of \* world: a city that is ft on an hl cannot be hid.
15. Nthr do men lit a candl and put it undr a b/sl, but on a cndlstk, and it givth lit unto al that r in the os.
16. Lt yr lit so shn bfr men, that they ma se yr good wrks, and glrfi yr Fathr which is in heaven.
17. Thnk not that I am com to dstry \* law or the profts ; I am not com to dstry but to flf.
18. For verly I sa unto you, tl heaven and rth pas, on jt or on ttl shall in no wis pas frm the law tl al be flfd.
19. Wover thrir shall brk on of the lft comandments, and shall tech men so, he shall be cld the lft in che kingdom of heaven ; but wover shall do and tech thm, the sam shall be cld grt in \* kingdm \* heaven.
20. For I sa unto you, that xept yr r/sbns shall xd the r/sbns \* \* scrbs and frfs, ye shall in no cas ntr nto \* kingdm \* heaven.

## PLATE the TENTH.

CONTENTS. *Specimen of The Ornamentals of Youth, by Dr. WATTS, and the Character of a True Friend, by Dr. ENFIELD.*

### XXVII.

#### CONTRACTED FORM OF EXPRESSION.

*The ORNAMENTS OF YOUTH, by Dr. Watts.*

**A** Mong al the acmplsments of y<sup>th</sup>, thr is non prfrable to a dsnt and an agrable bawer among men, a modft frdm of spcb, a flt and elgnt manr of adrs, a gross and lvly dprtmnt, a sbrfl grvity and

*and good ymr, with a mind apring ever fern undr the rising acsents of human lf : ad to this, a plsing flmunity and rverns wen the dscrs turns upon any thing sacrd and dvn, a bcming nglēt of njrs, a htrd of clmny and flndr, a hbit of spking wl of othrs, a plsing bnvlus and rdns to do good to manknd, and spsl cmpsn to \* mfrable; with an ar and contnens in a ntrl and unfcted manr, xprsv of al ths xlt qlfcns.*

#### CHARACTER OF A TRUE FRIEND, *by Dr. Enfield.*

**C**onfrning the man you cal yr frnd, tel me, wl he wep *with you in the or of yr dstrs ? Wl he stbly rprov you to yr fas fr axns fr which othrs are rdcling and cnfring you behind yr bak ? Wl he dar to stand frth in yr dfrs wen dtrxn is scrtly aming its dedly wpns at yr rptsn ? Wl he aknlg you with the sam cdlity, and bav to you with the sam frndly atnfn in the cmpny of yr sprrs in rnk and frtn, as wen the clms of prd or vanity do not ntrfr with thos of frndshp ? If msfrns and lfs should oblg you to rtr nto a wlk of lf in which you cannot apr with the sam dfrn, or ntrtn yr frnds with the sam lblity as frmrly, wl he stl thnk himslf apy in yr focity, and, nstd of grdly withdring himslf frm an unprftable cnxn, tak plfr in prsing himslf yr frnd, and chrstly ast you to suprt the brdn of yr aflxns ? Wen scfns shall cal you to rtr from the ga and bfy lens of the world, wl he solo you nto yr glmy rtrt, lfn with atnfn to yr "tal of simtoms," and mnstr \* blm of cnfn to yr senting spirit ? And, lstly. wen deth shall brst afndr every tie, wl he shd a tr upon yr grav, and log the dr rmbrens of yr mutal frndshp in his art, as a trfr nver to be rind ? The man wo wil not do al ths, ma be yr companion, yr flatrr, yr sedfr, but, blv me, he is not yr frnd.*

#### XXVIII.

#### THE ORNAMENTS OF YOUTH.

*By Dr. WATTS.*

**A**MONG all the Accomplishments of Youth, there is none preferable to a decent and agreeable Behaviour among Men, a modest Freedom of Speech, a soft and elegant Manner of Address, a graceful and lovely Deportment,

ment, a cheerful Gravity and good Humour, with a Mind appearing ever serene under the ruffling Accidents of human Life: Add to this, a pleasing Solemnity and Reverence when the Discourse turns upon any Thing sacred and divine, a becoming Neglect of Injuries, a Hatred of Calumny and Slander, a Habit of speaking well of Others, a pleasing Benevolence and Readiness to do Good to Mankind, and special Compassion to the Miserable; with an Air and Countenance, in a natural and unaffected Manner, expressive of all those excellent Qualifications.

## CHARACTER OF A TRUE FRIEND.

*By Dr. ENFIELD.*

**C**ONCERNING the man you call your friend—tell me, Will he weep with you in the hour of your distress? Will he faithfully reprove you to your face, for actions for which others are ridiculing or censuring you behind your back? Will he dare to stand forth in your defence, when detraction is secretly aiming its deadly weapons at your reputation? Will he acknowledge you with the same cordiality, and behave to you with the same friendly attention, in the company of your superiors in rank and fortune, as when the claims of pride or vanity do not interfere with those of friendship? If misfortunes and losses should oblige you to retire into a walk of life, in which you cannot appear with the same distinction, or entertain your friends with the same liberality as formerly, will he still think himself happy in your society, and, instead of gradually withdrawing himself from an unprofitable connection, take pleasure in professing himself your friend, and cheerfully assist you to support the burden of your afflictions? When sickness shall call you to retire from the gay and busy scenes of the world, will he follow you into your gloomy retreat, listen with attention to your “tale of symptoms,” and minister the balm of consolation to your fainting spirit? and lastly, when death shall burst asunder every tie, will he shed a tear upon your grave, and lodge the dear remembrance of your mutual friendship in

in his heart, as a treasure never to be resigned ? The man who will not do all this, may be your companion—your flatterer—your seducer—but, believe me, he is not your friend.

## PLATE the ELEVENTH.

CONTENTS. *Specimen of Part of JUPITER'S SPEECH to the INFERIOR DEITIES, from Pope's HOMER ; and ROMULUS'S ORATION to the PEOPLE of ROME, on the Choice of a Form of Government, from Mr. HOOKE'S Roman History.*

### XXIX.

## JUPITER TO THE INFERIOR DEITIES.

*Pope's HOMER.*

\* \* \* \* \*

LEAGUE all your forces, then, ye pow'rs above :  
Your strength unite, against the might of Jove.  
Let down our golden everlasting chain,  
Whose strong embrace holds heav'n, and earth, and main ;  
Strive, all, of mortal and immortal birth,  
To drag by this the thund'rer down to earth :—  
Ye strive in vain. If I but stretch this hand,  
I heave the gods, the ocean, and the land :  
I fix the chain to great Olympus' height,  
And the vast world hangs trembling in my sight :  
For such I reign unbounded, and above ;  
And such are men, and gods, compar'd to Jove.

ROMULUS,

*ROMULUS, the Founder of ROME, after building the city, resolved to submit the FORM of GOVERNMENT to the choice of the People ; and therefore, calling the Citizens together, he harangued them thus :*

**I**F all the strength of cities lay in the height of their ramparts, or the depth of their ditches, we should have great reason to be in fear for that which we have now built. Are there in reality any walls too high to be scaled by a valiant enemy ? And of what use are ramparts in intestine divisions ? They may serve for a defence against sudden incursions from abroad : but it is by courage and prudence chiefly, that the invasions of foreign enemies are repelled ; and, by unanimity, sobriety, and justice, that domestic seditions are prevented. Cities, fortified by the strongest bulwarks, have been often seen to yield to force from without, or to tumults from within. An exact military discipline, and a steady observance of civil polity, are the surest barriers against these evils. But there is still another point of great importance to be considered. The prosperity of some rising colonies, and the speedy ruin of others, have in a great measure, been owing to their form of government. Was there but one manner of ruling states and cities, that could make you happy, the choice would not be difficult ; but I have learned, that of the various forms of government, among the Greeks and Barbarians, there are three which are highly extolled by those who have experienced them ; and yet, that no one of those is in all respects perfect ; but each of them has some innate and incurable defect. Choose you then in what manner this city shall be governed. Shall it be by one man ? Shall it be by a select number of the wisest amongst us ? or, shall the legislative power be in the people ? As for me, I shall submit to whatever form of administration you shall please to establish. As I think myself not unworthy to command, so neither am I unwilling to obey. Your having chosen me to be the leader of this colony, and your  
calling

calling the city after my name, are honours sufficient to content me ; honours of which, living or dead, I can never be deprived.

## PLATE the TWELFTH.

CONTENTS. *Specimen of Dr. CULLEN's Introduction to his FIRST LINES of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC.*

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### XXX.

I. **I**N teaching the PRACTICE of PHYSIC, we endeavour to give instruction for *discerning, distinguishing, preventing, and curing*, diseases, as they occur in particular persons.

II. The art of DISCERNING and DISTINGUISHING diseases, may be best attained by an accurate and complete observation of their phenomena, as these occur in concurrence and in succession, and by constantly endeavouring to distinguish the peculiar and inseparable concurrence of symptoms, to establish a METHODICAL NOSOLOGY, or an arrangement of diseases according to their genera and species, founded upon observation alone, abstracted from all reasoning. Such an arrangement I have attempted in another work, to which, in the course of the present, I shall frequently refer.

III. The PREVENTION of diseases depends upon the knowledge of their remote causes ; which is partly delivered in the general Pathology, and partly to be delivered in this treatise.

IV. The CURE of diseases is chiefly, and almost unavoidably, founded in the knowledge of their proximate causes. This requires an acquaintance with the Institutions of Medicine ; that is, the knowledge of the structure, action, and functions of the human body ; of the several changes which it may undergo ; and of the several powers by which it can be changed. Our knowledge of these particulars, however, is still incomplete, is in many respects doubtful,

ful, and has been often involved in mistake and error. The doctrine, therefore, of proximate causes, founded upon that knowledge, must be frequently precarious and uncertain. It is, however, possible for a judicious physician to avoid what is vulgarly called theory, that is, all reasoning founded upon hypothesis, and thereby many of the errors which have formerly taken place in the institutions of Medicine. It is possible also for a person who has an extensive knowledge of the facts relative to the animal economy in health and in sickness, by a cautious and complete induction, to establish many general principles which may guide his reasoning with safety; and while, at the same time, a physician admits as a foundation of practice those reasonings only which are simple, obvious and certain, and for the most part admits as proximate causes those alone that are established as matters of fact rather than as deductions of reasoning, he may with great advantage establish a system of practice chiefly founded on the doctrine of proximate causes. But when this cannot be done with sufficient certainty, the judicious and prudent physician will have recourse to EXPERIENCE alone; always, however, aware of the hitherto incomplete and fallacious state of Empiricism.

V. With a strict attention to these considerations in the whole of the following treatise, I proceed to treat of particular diseases in the order of my Methodical Nosology.

*From BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, Vol. IV. Chap. 18.*

*Of the* MEANS *of* PREVENTING OFFENCES.

*This preventive jfts consifts in obliging ths prfons, whom thr is probable grnd to fufp<sup>d</sup> of futr mifdower, to ftat<sup>d</sup> with and to giv fl afrens to the pblk, that fch ofns as is aprnded fhall not apn, by finding plejs or fcritys fr kping the pes, or fr thr good baver. Ths rqn of frts as been fverl tms mndd bfr, as prt of the pnltly inflctd upon fch as have been glty of frtng rs mifdmors : but thr alfo it mft be underftood rthr as a cfn agnft the rptn of the ofns, than ny imdat pan or pnfment. And inded, if we cndr al umn pnfments in a lrg and xtnded vu, we fhall find thm al rthr clatd to prvnt futr crms, thn to xpiat the pft : fns, as ws obferved in a firmer chptr, al pnfments inflctd by tmprl laws ma be clfd undr three eds : fch as tnd to the amndment of the ofndr himfelf, or to dprv him of ny power to do futr mifch, or to dtr othrs by his xmpl : al of which condus to on and the fam nd, of prvntng futr crms, withr that be efcd by amndment, dftability, or xmpl. But the cfn, which we fpk of at prnt, is fch as is intnd mrlly fr prvnfn, withot ny crm aetly cmitd by the prty, but arifng only frm a probable fufpn, that fm crm is intnded or lkly to apn ; and confequently it is not mnt as ny dgre of pnfment, unls praps fr a tms mprdns, in gving jft grnd of aprnfn.*

By the Saxn cnsttm ths frts wr alws at hand, by mns of King Alfrds wis insttm of dsnsr or frnk plejs ; wrin, as as mr thn ons been obsrvd, the wol nbrod or titthing of frmni wr mutl plejs fr ech othrs good baver. But ths grt and gnrl scrity being now fin into dñs and nglæd, thr bath succded to it the mthod of mking spæd prñs fnd particular and spñl scritys fr thr futr cndæ : of which we fnd menñ in the laws of King Edward the Cnsfr, tradat fide jufsr de pasc et legltate tuenda. Lt us thrfr cnsdr, frst, wt ths scrity is; nzt wo ma tk or dmand it ; and lstly, how it ma be dschaged.

Frst, ths scrity cnsñs in being bnd, with on or mr frts, in a renñs or oblgñ to the King, intrd on rcrd, and tñ in sm crt or by sm judl ofsr ; wrby the prts acknlg thñslvs to be indetd to the crn in the sm rqrd ; (fr instñs a hundred pnd) with cndñ to be vod and of non esct, if the prtý shall apr in crt on sch a da, and in the men tm shall kp the pes ; ithr gnrlly, towards the King, and al his lej people ; br particularly also, with rgrd to the prñ wo cravs the scrity. Or, if it be fr the good baver, thn on cndñ that he shall dmen and hav himslf wl (or be of good baver) ithr gnrlly or spñly, fr the tm thrin lmtd, as fr on or mr yrs, or fr lf. Ths renñs, if tñ by a jñs of the pes, mñt be srtfid to the nzt snñs in prñs of the statute of the third of Nry the seventh, chptr the first, and if the cndñ of sch renñs be brkn, by ny brch of the pes in the on cs, or ny mñbaver in the othr, the renñs boms frftd or abslut ; and, being estretd or xtræd (tñ ot frm among the othr rclds) and fnt up to the xchqr, the prtý and his frts having now bcm the Kings abslut dtrs, are sud fr the sverl smñ in which they are rspectively bnd.

Second, ny jñs of the pes, by virtu of thr cmñ, or ths wo are ex ofso, cnfrvtrs of the pes, as ws mññd in a frmñ vlm, ma dmand sch scrity according to thr on dñsrñ : or it ma be grntd at the fñst of ny subjct, upon du cs shon, prvded sch dmandnt be undr the Kings prtñ ; fr which rsñ it bath been frmñly dotd, withr jus, pagns, or prñs cnvæd of a primñr, wr intitld therto. Or, if the jñs is avers to æt, it ma be grntd by a mndtrý rit, eld a splcvt, isñing ot of the crt of Kings Bñch or Cññfrý ; which will cmpl the jñs to æt, as a mññrl and not as a jdl ofsr : and he mñt mk a rtrñ to sch rit, spñfying his cmplins, undr his hand and sel. But ths rit is sldm usd ; fr, wen apññ is md to the sprr crts, they usly tk the renññs thr, undr the drñs of the statute of the twenty-first of Jms the first, chptr the eighth. And inded a per or peres cannot be bñd over in ny othr ple, thn the Crts of Kings Bñch or Cññfrý : tho a jñs of the pes as a powr to rqr frts of ny othr prñ, being cmñs mñts and undr the dgre of nblity,

withr

wth<sup>r</sup> he be a flo jsts or othr mjstrt, or wth<sup>r</sup> he be mrly a prvt mn. Wivs ma dmand it agnst thr usbands ; or usbands, if nsfry, agnst thr wivs. But sem cverts, and infnts undr ag, ot to fnd scrity by thr frnds only, and not to be bnd thmslvs: fr they are incpable of ingaging thmslvs to nfr ny det ; which, as we obsrvd, is the ntr of ths rcnsfns or aknlgments.

Third, a rcnsfns ma be dscbarged, ithr by the dms of the King, to whom the rcnsfns is md ; or by the detb of the prnsp l prty bnd thrbty, if not bfr frstd ; or by order of the Crt to which sch rcnsfns is crtfd by the jsts (as the qrtr fns, asifs, or Kings Bnch) if they se ssnt cs : or in cs he at wos rqt it ws grntd, if grntd upon a prvt acnt, will rls it, or ds not mk his aprns to pra that it ma be cntnud.

This far wat as been said is aplcable to bth spels of rcnsfns, fr the pes, and fr the good baver ; de pase, et legltate tuenda, as xprsd in the laws of King Edward. But as ths two spels of scritys are in fm rfperts dfrnt, espfly as to the cs of grnting or the mns of frsting thm ; I shall now cnsdr thm sprtly : and frst, shall sho fr wat cs sch a rcnsfns, with frts fr the pes, is grntable ; and thn, how it ma be frstd.

Frst, ny jsts of the pes ma, ex ofso, bnd al ths to kp the pes, wo in his prfns mk ny afra ; or thrt n to kl or bet anthr ; or cntnd togethr wth ot and angry words ; or go about wth unufl wepns or atndns, to the trr of the people ; and al sch as he nos to be cmn bratrs ; and sch as are brt bfr him by the cnstable fr a brch of the pes in his prfns ; and al sch prfns, as, having been bfr bnd to the pes, have brkn it, and frstd thr rcnsfns. Also, wrever ny prvt man hath jst cs to fer, that anthr will brn his os, or do him a crprl injry, by kling, mprfning, or beting him ; or that he will prcr othrs se to do ; he ma dmand frty of the pes agnst sch prfn ; and every jst of the pes is bnd to grnt it, if he wo dmands it will mk oth, that he is asfly undr fer of detb or bdly rm ; and will sho that he as jst cs to be so, by rfn of the othrs mnafs, atmts, or having lan in wat fr him ; and will also frthr fwr, that he ds not rqr sch frty ot of mls or fr mr vxsn. This is cld fwring the pes agnst anthr : and, if the prty ds not fnd sch frts, as the jsts in his dscrn shall rqr, he ma imdtly be cmtd til he ds.

Second, sch rcnsfns fr kping the pes, wen gvn, ma be frstd by ny aal vilns, or even an aslt, or mnas, to the prfn of him wo dmanded it, if it be a spfl rcnsfns : or, if the rcnsfns be gnrl, by ny unlawfl axn wtsever, that ithr is or tnds to a brch of the pes ; or, mr particularly, by ny on of the mny spels of ofns which wr mnnd as  
crms

erms agnst the pblk pes in the eleventh chptr of ths bk ; or, by ny prvt vilns cmitd agnst ny of his mjtys subje&ts. But a br trespass upon the lands or goods of anthr, which is a grnd fr a sivil axn, unls acmpnd wth a wlll brch of the pes, is no fritr of the rcnsns. Nthr are mer rprchfl words, as cling a man nav, or lyr, ny brch of the pes, so as to frst ons rcnsns (being lokd upon to be mrly the ef&t of unnmning et and psn) unls they amnt to a chlng to fit. The othr speks of rcnsns, wth fits, is ft the good abarns, or good baver. Ths inclds scrity fr the pes, and smwat mr : we will thrfr xmn it in the sam mnr ns the othr.

First, thn, the jfts are mpord by the statute thirty-fourth of Edward the Third, chptr the frst, to bnd over to the good baver towards the King and his people, al thm that be not of good sam, wrever they be fnd ; to the intnt that the people be not trbld nr indmagd, nr the pes dmnshd, nr mrcbnts and othrs, psing by the hgh was of the rlm, be distrhd nr pt in the prl which ma apn by sch ofndrs. Undr the gurl words of ths xprsn, that he of good sam, it is oldn that a man ma be bnd to his good baver fr cfs of scndl, cntra bons mors, as wl as cntra pasm, as, franting bady ofs wth wmn of bad sam, or fr kping sch wmn in his on os ; or fr words tnding to scndlis the govern-ment, or in abus of the ofers of jfts, espily in the xrcs of thr ofs. Ths also a jfts ma bnd over al nit wlkr ; evs drprs ; sch as kp fspis cmpny, or are rprtd ro be plfrs or robbs ; sch as slp in the da, and wak in the nit ; cmn drnkrd ; ormrtrs ; the putative fathrs of bstrds ; chets ; idl vagbns ; and othr prfns, wos msbaver ma rsnably bring thm within the gurl words of the statute, as prfns not of good sam, an xprsn, it mst be ond, of so grt a lttud, as levs mch to be dtrmand by the dscrn of the magfstr himslf. But, if be cmits a man fr wnt of frts, he mst xprs the cs throf wth cnvnt frtnty : and tk cr that sch cs be a good on.

Second, a rcnsns fr the good baver ma be frftd by al the fm mns, as on fr the scrity of the pes ma be : and also by fm othr. As, by going rmd wth unufl atndns, to the trr of the people ; by spking words tnding to fdn ; or, by cmiting ny of the a&ts of msbaver, which the rcnsns ws intnded to prvnt. But not by brly gving frst cs of fspfn of that which ma praps nver a&ly apn : fr, tho it is jft to empl fsp&rd prfns to gv scrity to the pblk agnst msbaver that is aprndd ; yt it would be ard, upon sch fspfn, wthot the prf of ny a&tl crm, to pnsh thm by a fritr of thr rcnsns,

## XXXII.

OF THE MEANS OF PREVENTING  
OFFENCES.

*From BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, Vol. IV.  
Chap. 18.*

WE are now arrived at the fifth general branch or head, under which I proposed to consider the subject of this book of our commentaries; viz. the means of preventing the commission of crimes and misdemeanors. And really it is an honour, and almost a singular one, to our English laws, that they furnish a title of this sort: since preventive justice is upon every principle of reason, of humanity, and of sound policy, preferable in all respects to punishing justice; the execution of which, though necessary, and in its consequences a species of mercy to the commonwealth, is always attended with many harsh and disagreeable circumstances.

This preventive justice consists in obliging those persons, whom there is probable ground to suspect of future misbehaviour, to stipulate with and to give full assurance to the public, that such offence as is apprehended shall not happen; by finding pledges or securities for keeping the peace, or for their good behaviour. This requisition of sureties has been several times mentioned before, as part of the penalty inflicted upon such as have been guilty of certain gross misdemeanors: but there also it must be understood rather as a caution against the repetition of the offence, than any immediate pain or punishment. And indeed, if we consider all human punishments in a large and extended view, we shall find them all rather calculated to prevent future crimes, than to expiate the past; since, as was observed in a former chapter,

chapter, all punishments inflicted by temporal laws may be classed under three heads; such as tend to the amendment of the offender himself, or to deprive him of any power to do future mischief, or to deter others by his example: all of which conduce to one and the same end, of preventing future crimes, whether that be affected by amendment, disability, or example. But the caution, which we speak of at present, is such as is intended merely for prevention, without any crime actually committed by the party, but arising only from a probable suspicion, that some crime is intended or likely to happen; and consequently it is not meant as any degree of punishment, unless perhaps for a man's imprudence in giving just ground of apprehension.

By the Saxon constitution these sureties were always at hand, by means of king Alfred's wise institution of decennaries or frankpledges; wherein, as has more than once been observed, the whole neighbourhood or tithing of freemen were mutually pledges for each other's good behaviour. But this great and general security being now fallen into disuse and neglected, there hath succeeded to it the method of making suspected persons find particular and special securities for their future conduct: of which we find mention in the laws of king Edward the Confessor; "*tradat fide ussore de pace et legalitate tuenda.*" Let us therefore consider, first, what this security is; next, who may take or demand it: and, lastly, how it may be discharged.

1. This security consists in being bound, with one or more sureties, in recognizance or obligation to the king, entered on record, and taken in some court or by some judicial officer; whereby the parties acknowledge themselves to be indebted to the crown in the sum required; (for instance 100*l.*) with condition to be void and of none effect, if the party should appear in court on such a day, and in the mean time shall keep the peace: either generally, towards the king, and all his liege people; or particularly also, with regard to the person who craves the security. Or, if it be for the good behaviour, then on condition that he shall demean and behave himself well, (or be of good behaviour) either generally or specially, for the time therein limited,

as for one or more years, or for life. This recognizance, if taken by a justice of the peace, must be certified to the next sessions, in pursuance of the statute 3 Hen. VII. c. 1. and if the condition of such recognizance be broken, by any breach of the peace in the one case, or any misbehaviour in the other, the recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute: and, being *extracted* or extracted (taken out from among the other records) and sent up to the exchequer, the party and his sureties, having now become the king's absolute debtors, are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound.

2. Any justice of the peace, by virtue of their commission, or those who are *ex officio* conservators of the peace, as were mentioned in a former volume, may demand such security according to their own discretion: or it may be granted at the request of any subject, upon due cause shewn, provided such demandant be under the king's protection; for which reason it has been formerly doubted, whether jews, pagans, or persons convicted of a *premunire*, were intitled thereto. Or, if the justice is averse to act, it may be granted by a mandatory writ, called a *supplicavit*, issuing out of the court of king's bench or chancery; which will compel the justice to act, as a ministerial and not as a judicial officer: and he must make a return to such writ, specifying his compliance, under his hand and seal. But this writ is seldom used: for, when application is made to the superior courts, they usually take the recognizances there, under the directions of the statute 21 Jac. I. c. 8. And indeed a peer or peers cannot be bound over in any other place, than the courts of king's bench or chancery: though a justice of the peace has a power to require sureties of any other person, being *compos mentis* and under the degree of nobility, whether he be a fellow justice or other magistrate, or whether he be merely a private man. Wives may demand it against their husbands; or husbands, if necessary, against their wives. But feme-coverts, and infants under age, ought to find security by their friends only, and not to be bound themselves: for they are incapable of engaging  
 • themselves

themselves to answer any debt ; which, as we observed, is the nature of these recognizances or acknowledgments.

3. A recognizance may be discharged, either by the demise of the king, to whom the recognizance is made ; or by the death of the principal party bound thereby, if not before forfeited ; or by order of the court to which such recognizance is certified by the justices (as the quarter sessions, assizes, or king's bench) if they see sufficient cause ; or in case he at whose request it was granted, if granted upon a private account, will release it, or does not make his appearance to pray that it may be continued.

Thus far what has been said is applicable to both species of recognizances, for the *peace*, and for the *good behaviour* ; *de pace, et legalitate, munda*, as expressed in the laws of King Edward. But as these two species of securities are in some respects different, especially as to the cause of granting, or the means of forfeiting them ; I shall now consider them separately : and first, shall shew for what cause such a recognizance, with sureties for the *peace*, is grantable ; and then, how it may be forfeited.

1. Any justice of the peace may, *ex officio*, bind all those to keep the peace, who in his presence make any affray ; or threaten to kill or beat another ; or contend together with hot and angry words ; or go about with unusual weapons or attendance, to the terror of the people ; and all such as he knows to be common barretors ; and such as are brought before him by the constable for a breach of the peace in his presence ; and all such persons, as, having been before bound to the peace, have broken it and forfeited their recognizances. Also, wherever any private man hath just cause to fear, that another will burn his house, or do him a corporal injury, by killing, imprisoning or beating him ; or that he will procure others so to do ; he may demand surety of the peace against such person : and every justice of the peace is bound to grant it, if he who demands it will make oath, that he is actually under fear of death or bodily harm ; and will shew that he has just cause to be so, by reason of the other's menaces, attempts, or having lain in wait for him ; and will also farther swear, that he does

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Genesis, Chap. the First.

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Genesis, Chap. I. Continued. (Q)

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The Apostles Creed. (Q)

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The Lord's Prayer. (Q)

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THE HISTORY OF THE  
LIFE OF JOHN DE Witt

By John De Witt  
Esq.  
of the City of New York  
Author of the History of the  
State of New York  
From the Original Manuscripts  
in the Possession of the  
Honorable John De Witt  
Esq.  
of the City of New York  
Published by J. De Witt  
at the Office of the  
Printer, in the City of New York  
1797

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The Ornaments of YOUTH, by D<sup>r</sup> Watts.

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Character of a True Friend, by D<sup>r</sup> Enfield.

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not require such surety out of malice or for mere vexation. This is called *swearing the peace* against another : and, if the party does not find such sureties, as the justice in his discretion shall require, he may immediately be committed till he does.

2. Such recognizance for keeping the peace, when given, may be forfeited by any actual violence, or even an assault, or menace, to the person of him who demanded it, if it be a special recognizance : or, if the recognizance be general, by any unlawful action whatsoever, that either is or tends to a breach of the peace ; or, more particularly, by any one of the many species of offences which were mentioned as crimes against the public peace in the eleventh chapter of this book ; or, by any private violence committed against any of his majesty's subjects. But a bare trespass upon the lands or goods of another, which is a ground for a civil action, unless accompanied with a wilful breach of the peace, is no forfeiture of the recognizance. Neither are mere reproachful words, as calling a man knave or liar, any breach of the peace, so as to forfeit one's recognizance (being looked upon to be merely the effect of unmeaning heat and passion) unless they amount to a challenge to fight.

The other species of recognizance, with sureties, is for the *good abearance*, or *good behaviour*. This includes security for the peace, and somewhat more : we will therefore examine it in the same manner as the other.

1. First then, the justices are empowered by the statute  
34 Edw. III. c. 1. to bind over to the good behaviour towards the king and his people, all them *that be not of good fame*, wherever they be found ; to the intent that the people be not troubled nor endamaged, nor the peace diminished, nor merchants and others, passing by the highways of the realm, be disturbed nor put in the peril which may happen by such offenders. Under the general words of this expression, *that be not of good fame*, it is holden that a man may be bound to his good behaviour for causes of scandal, *contra bonos mores*, as well as *contra pacem* ; as, for haunting bawdy houses with women of bad fame ; or for keeping such women in his own house ; or for words tending to scan-

dalize the government, or in abuse to the officers of justice, especially in the execution of their office. Thus also a justice may bind over all night-walkers; eaves-droppers; such as keep suspicious company, or are reported to be pilferers or robbers; such as sleep in the day and wake in the night; common drunkards; whore-masters; the putative fathers of bastards; cheats; idle vagabounds; and other persons, whose misbehaviour may reasonably bring them within the general words of the statute, as persons not of good fame: an expression, it must be owned, of so great a latitude, as leaves much to be determined by the discretion of the magistrate himself. But, if he commits a man for want of sureties, he must express the cause thereof with convenient certainty; and take care that such cause be a good one.

2. A recognizance for the good behaviour may be forfeited by all the same means, as one for the security of the peace may be; and also by some others. As, by going armed with unusual attendance, to the terror of the people; by speaking words tending to sedition; or, by committing any of those acts of misbehaviour, which the recognizance was intended to prevent. But not by barely giving fresh cause of suspicion of that which perhaps may never actually happen: for, though it is just to compel suspected persons to give security to the public against misbehaviour that is apprehended; yet it would be hard, upon such suspicion, without the proof of any actual crime, to punish them by a forfeiture of their recognizance.

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## CONCLUSION.

### XXXIII.

THE WHOLE THEORY is contained in part of the First and Second, and the Fifth and Sixth Plates ;—the other Eight contain SPECIMENS OF THE PRACTICE.

### XXXIV.

The ORIGINAL MATTER of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Plates is not printed at length, but supposed to be in every person's hands.

### XXXV.

The CONTRACTED FORM OF EXPRESSION, to elucidate the Eleventh and Twelfth Plates, being no longer thought necessary, is omitted.

### XXXVI.

After the Pupil has committed the Theory to memory, and compared the Engraved Specimens in the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Plates with their Original Matter, or Contracted Form of Expression, he may begin to make an Attempt at Writing.

### XXXVII.

The Proverbs of Solomon, the Oeconomy of Human Life, or any other Subject in short detached sentences, and especially those parts where the same words are often repeated, will be most proper for the first Attempt.

### XXXVIII.

## XXXVIII.

Two Persons may mutually assist each other, by reading or writing alternately a small portion of time every day.—The reader must proceed faster or slower according to signals given by the writer, so as to keep just before the pen.—The Clock will discover what advances are made in Expedition, &c. if the same lesson is written several times over.

## XXXIX.

To assist the Learner, the *Supplementary Exercise* is added, containing the *Original Matter*, with every word reduced to the *Contracted Form of Expression*, exactly after the manner recommended by Mr. Joseph Gurney, in the Tenth London Edition of the Work.

## XL.

In order for Expedition, the writer is advised to the use of an hard-nibbed Pen.

## XLI.

He is to consider whether each Word, or any part of it, is to be formed from the Letters of the Alphabet, as in the first Plate, or whether from any Arbitrary or Contracted Character or Rule in the other Plates.—It may also be observed, that after some Practice and Experience, little or no difficulty will occur in the Reading, if every particular is not so minutely attended to.

Thus, in PLATE X. in the third line of *the Ornaments of Youth*, the word *Injuries* has the s marked downwards, contrary to the direction in *Art. XIII.*

## XLII.

If any Arbitrary Character or Contracting Rule should not be instantaneously recollected, it will be attended with no other inconvenience than the loss of the advantage arising from

from such Abbreviation, &c. as the Writer will then be obliged to form the Word after the Alphabet.

Thus, in the last line of PLATE IV. in the right hand Column, the word *Here* is formed by the letters ER, and not expressed by the Alphabetical R alone, as in the left hand Column; and in PLATE IX. verse 13, in the word *Savour* the termination *ver* is written VR, notwithstanding the Arbitrary Character for it in PLATE V. Other instances will probably be found in each Plate.

#### XLIII.

It would be impossible to invent an Expeditious System of Short Hand, in which every Character should have a distinct Signification.—The same Characters will sometimes stand for different Words, as *○* for *people* or *been*; but in the Combination of Words, or their Association into Sentences, ambiguity can seldom arise; for, as in the above instance, *people* is a Noun and generally comes before the Verb, whereas *been* is a Participle following the Preterite Auxiliary *have*.

Languages themselves are not exempt from Ambiguities of this kind; thus, for instance, in the English, when the word BEAR occurs, it is the sense or the Grammatical Construction that must determine whether it means *to carry*, *to bring forth*, or *the animal* of that name; and in the Latin Tongue, the word *sine* may be either a Preposition, or the Imperative Mood of the Verb *sino*, &c.

#### XLIV.

When a Word is meant to be erased draw two lines through it, thus ==. If several Words are to be obliterated, a single line drawn through them all will be sufficient.

#### XLV.

Were Points or Stops introduced into Short Hand, they would both impede the Writer's Dispatch, and tend to confuse

fuse the Characters.—To remedy the want of them, leave a short Vacancy between each Sentence ; and for every new Paragraph begin a Line.

#### XLVI.

To enable a Writer to follow Public Speakers, it is advisable, that before he attempts a Lecture, Sermon, or Oration, he should make his first effort in a Court of Judicature. The Repetitions, the frequent Interruptions, the length of Time usually taken in the examination of witnesses, &c. will enable him to take down the principal parts of a Trial, before he could be supposed sufficiently expeditious in the Art to retain an uninterrupted Speech.

#### XLVII.

When a Council quotes an Author or Statute, or a Divine a Passage of Scripture, &c. the Writer needs only to take down the Folio, Chapter, Verse, &c. leave a Space, and supply the Quotation at his Leisure.

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